

therapy, etc., are thoroughly discussed; the advantages of sanatorium treatment are reviewed dispassionately and clearly; and these are all given their true value, as means by which the natural immunizing processes of the body are brought into activity.

The chapter on Specific Treatment has been written in the light of modern studies on immunity, and in it the author clearly demonstrates that cure in tuberculosis must be wrought by measures which are directed against the cause of the disease—the micro-organism; that it is accomplished through the establishment of immunity on the part of the patient to the tubercle bacillus and its toxins. The action of tuberculin as a means of artificially stimulating the machinery of immunization is exhaustively discussed, and the theories on which have been built our present day conception of tuberculin therapy are explained. The author is exceptionally qualified to discuss this subject by reason of his great experience with these remedies and his unusual opportunities for careful clinical investigation.

The chapter on Displacement of the Thoracic Viscera in Advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis is most instructive; and his observations on the effect of advanced tuberculosis on the heart, much more complete than those found in the usual text-book. It is to be regretted that the author did not write a chapter on pathology.

His description of the preparation of some of the forms of tuberculin is open to criticism, particularly T. R., for its preparation is much more complicated than his description would suggest. The reviewer would also submit that its administration can not be carried out by such a regularly interspersed plan of dosage as is described. The intelligent and successful use of tuberculin is only accomplished as the result of careful observation and clinical experience, and while the administration of five milligrams of T. R., or more as the author recommends, might be a perfectly safe procedure in his hands, it might be fraught with grave and fatal danger in the hands of one not accustomed to its use. The rapidity with which tuberculin is springing into favor in all quarters is, the reviewer fears, going to react to its discredit, because of the abuses to which it must inevitably be put by those untrained in its use, and not conversant with the later theories of immunity.

The work throughout is annotated with marginal notes, which to many will be a convenience. Dr. Pottenger's book should find a place in the library of every progressive physician. G. H. E.

ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1908.

The Act of April 23, 1908, reorganizing the Medical Corps of the Army, gives an increase in that Corps of six colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, forty-five majors, and sixty captains or first lieutenants, and establishes a Medical Reserve Corps as an adjunct to the Medical Corps. Under this recent act, the lieutenants of the Medical Corps are promoted to captain after three years' service instead of five, and the increase in the higher grades insures promotion at a reasonable rate all through an officer's military career. Furthermore, applicants who are found qualified in the preliminary examination are appointed first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps and ordered to the Army Medical School in Washington, D. C., for eight months' instruction.

Preliminary examination for appointment in the Medical Corps will be held on August 3, 1908, and formal applications should be in possession of the War Department prior to July 1st. The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, between twenty-two and thirty years of age, a graduate of a medical school legally authorized to confer the degree of doctor of medicine, of good moral character

and habits, and must have had at least one year's hospital training or its equivalent in practice. The examination will be held concurrently throughout the country at points where boards can conveniently be assembled, and due consideration will be given to the localities from which applications are received, in order to lessen the traveling expenses of applicants as much as possible.

The examination in subjects of general preliminary education may be omitted in the case of applicants holding diplomas from reputable literary or scientific colleges, normal schools or high schools, or graduates of medical schools which require an entrance examination satisfactory to the faculty of the Army Medical School.

The large number of vacancies created in the Medical Corps by recent legislation makes it certain that all successful candidates will be recommended for a commission for several years to come.

It is desired to obtain and maintain a list of qualified medical men all over the country who are willing to serve as medical officers in time of emergency, and to such men the President is authorized to issue commissions as First Lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps. It is recognized that it will be necessary to place only a limited number of these officers on the active list in time of peace, and it is hoped that young medical men throughout the country and medical officers of the militia of the various States may be sufficiently interested to secure positions on the Medical Reserve Corps list.

An applicant must be between twenty-two and forty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States, a graduate of a reputable medical school legally authorized to confer the degree of doctor of medicine, and must have qualified to practice medicine in the State in which he resides. Examinations will be held in the near future and will embrace the practical medical subjects.

Full information concerning the Medical Corps and the Medical Reserve Corps may be procured upon application to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

NEW AND NON-OFFICIAL REMEDIES.

The following articles have been added to the list of New and Non-Official Remedies approved by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry:

Lecithin Solution (Fairchild Bros. & Foster).
Lecibrin (Fairchild Bros. & Foster).
Glycerole Lecithin (Fairchild Bros. & Foster).
Casca-Laxative (H. K. Mulford Co.)
Bismuth Hydrate Comp. (H. K. Wampole & Co.)
Liquor Sedans (Parke, Davis & Co.)
Liquor Sedans Rx2 without Sugar (Parke, Davis & Co.)
Liquor Sedans with Cascara (Parke, Davis & Co.)

CHICAGO MEETING OF THE A. M. A.

The fifty-ninth annual session of the American Medical Association was held in Chicago, June 2 to 5. For the first time since the St. Paul meeting in 1901 the association met in the center of the country. To this fact, as well as to the greatly increased membership in the last few years is due the large attendance. The registration office opened at 8:30 on Monday morning, and it was apparent almost from the start that all previous records of attendance would be broken. In the four days of the session 6447 members were registered. Including those Chicago members who did not register, there were at least 500 in attendance whose names do not appear on the registration list. The actual attendance would not fall far short of 7000. Adding at least 10,000 guests, exhibitors, etc., makes the actual number of persons in attendance about 17,000. The general headquarters